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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/505,147	08/20/2004	Hideaki Kobayashi	120822	5719
25944 7590 08/06/2008 OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC P.O. BOX 320850 ALEXANDRIA, VA 22320-4850				
EXAMINER				
PADEN, CAROLYN A				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1794				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
08/06/2008		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/505,147

Applicant(s)

KOBAYASHI ET AL.

Examiner

Carolyn A. Paden

Art Unit

1794

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 5-1-08 & 7-24-08.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SF/ICE)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over QP Corporation (Shunsuke 2000-308469) in view of Yamauchi (5,976,587) and QP Corporation (Toru 2000-210048) and Rooney taken together and further in view of the admitted state of the prior art.

Shunsuki discloses the preparation of container-packed mayonnaise. The claims appear to differ from Shunsuki in the recitation of the amount of oxygen that is in the mayonnaise package. But packaging foods in oxygen-free containers is known in the art as shown by Yamauchi. Further replacing oxygen-containing air from emulsions to extend the shelf-life of mayonnaise is well known in the art as shown by Toru. With the references of Shunsuke, Yamauchi and Toru before him, it would have been obvious to extend the shelf-life of the mayonnaise of Shunsuki in the oxygen container of Yamauchi with the nitrogen flush of Toru to extend the shelf-life of the mayonnaise. It is appreciated that the particular amount of

oxygen is not mentioned but one of ordinary skill in the art would be expected to adjust the oxygen content of the mayonnaise in order to achieve an optimal product shelf-life. It is appreciated that an oxygen barrier container is not mentioned but oxygen barrier containers are well known in the art as taught by Rooney (page 1, lines 1-2 and page 4, paragraph 1.2.2.1). Applicant admits at page 1, lines 19-23 of his specification that metal cans and glass bottles are known in the art to be impermeable to oxygen. Emulsions such as salad dressings and mayonnaise have been packaged in glass containers for a long time, as evidenced by a reflection on the salad dressing aisle at the local grocery store.

Applicant argues that Shunsuke, Yamauchi, Toru and Rooney do not teach or suggest an emulsified food product that has a dissolved oxygen concentration of 0.8 to 8.1% O₂ immediately after manufacturing. The recitation "immediately after manufacturing" is defined in the specification at page 6, to include the same day or the next day. Further applicant admits that the dissolved oxygen tend to decline upon storage anyway. Applicant admits at page 3, lines 13-16 that the dissolved oxygen content of common commercially available oil in water type emulsified foods is from 10-15%.

But this is when no attempt is made to control the extent of dissolved oxygen in foods. It is clear from the teachings of the secondary references that it is advantageous to limit the oxygen in packaged foods. Given the teachings of the references, it would have been obvious to further limit the oxygen in Shunsuke to enhance the shelf life of packed emulsions. It is appreciated that the exact amount of oxygen is not mentioned but one of ordinary skill in the art would expect the oxygen level of Shunsuke to fall well below 10% with the oxygen lowering steps outlined by the secondary references.

Applicant argues that Shunsuke does not teach using a container having an oxygen barrier property. But applicant admits that glass containers are known in the art to be impermeable to oxygen. Packaging foods in glass containers is well known in the art. To package the emulsion of Shunsuke would have been an obvious way to limit oxygen exposure.

No claim is allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Carolyn A Paden whose telephone number is (571) 272-1403. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday from 7 am to 3:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Milton Cano, can be reached by dialing 571-272-1398. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Carolyn Paden/

Primary Examiner 1794

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Art Unit: 1794

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